



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

STRONG FORMS OF *EIN* BEFORE NOUNS IN THE  
NOMINATIVE AND ACCUSATIVE MASC.  
AND NEUT.

THE School grammars state as the general rule that the numeral *ein* is declined like the indefinite article *ein* if limiting a noun, and has the strong endings when not modifying a noun, that it follows the weak declension of adjectives if preceded by another limiting word like the definite article or the pronouns *dieser*, *jeder*, *jener*, etc., that *ein* takes the mixed adjective declension if preceded by a limiting pronoun of defective declension like *mein*, *dein*, *sein*, etc. Examples: *ein Mann*, *einer*, *der eine Mann*, *dieser eine Mann*, *mein einer Sohn*, etc.

According to this rule and the more detailed specifications we should expect that combinations like *einer Sohn* could only occur in connection with preceding possessive pronouns. Where shall we place then the following *eines Ende*?

In Grillparzer's *Des Meeres und der Liebe Wellen*, Sauer Ed., Vol. VII, p. 75, a stage-direction runs thus: "Er trägt einen Stab in der Hand und unter dem Arme ein Schleiertuch, dessen *eines* Ende er während des folgenden in eine Schleife bindet."

The example cited evidently does not come under any of the specified rules. The antecedent *dessen* is not limiting the noun *Ende*, in the same way as a demonstr. or poss. pronoun would, nor is it a "Bestimmwort mit mangelhafter Biegung" (Lyon, *Deutsche Grammatik*, p. 271), nor does *ein* take the mixed adjective declension after *dessen*, as we say also, *e. g.*, *mit dessen einem Ende*.

If we look about for similar combinations, we shall find that

after any preceding genitive we have the strong endings with *ein*, as, *e. g.*, *des Königs einer Sohn, der Frau eines Kind*.

In all these instances, of course, *einer* and *eines* are contrasted with *ander* and *andres* even if not expressly mentioned by word of mouth; *einer* and *eines* mean one of two. In the passage from *Des Meeres und der Liebe Wellen*, the one end which is tied into a bow or knot, suggests to the reader that the other end is hanging down loose. If we hear some one speak of *des Königs einer Sohn* we conclude directly that he has only two sons, and we do not mean by *dessen eines Ende* or *des Königs einer Sohn* the same as *einziges Ende* or *einziger Sohn*. It cannot be asserted, therefore, that the strong endings are used for the sake of emphasis which, besides, would be at variance with established usage since, when limiting nouns, the indefinite article and the numeral *ein* are distinguished solely by stress of voice. Is it, possibly, caused by analogy with a following or understood *ander* or *andres* that we say *deren einer Sohn* or *dessen eines Ende*? But we say *ein Sohn dieser Frau ist Soldat, ihr ander ist Kaufmann*, or *dessen eines Ende grün ist, das andre dagegen weiss* or *während das andre weiss ist*.

Nothing else seems, then, left as an explanation but the depending genitive *dessen* preceding the *ein Ende* which changes it to *dessen eines Ende*. Perhaps we may charge this change to the *Sprachgefühl*, which objects to the admission of a word that sounds just like the indefinite article between the limiting genitive and the noun limited by the latter.

I did not find any allusion to this occurrence of strong forms of *ein* in the grammars and dictionaries at my disposal. They state, either briefly or more detailedly, in substance the same that is found in Lyon's *Deutsche Grammatik*, in the passage mentioned above.

I may suggest, therefore, that, *e. g.*, the rule 3 in Lyon's *Grammatik* (p. 271) be altered to read:

“Geht ihm (*i. e. ein*) ein Bestimmungswort mit mangelhafter Biegung, z. B. mein, dein, sein, unser, etc., voran so erhält es die gemischte Adjektiv-Biegung, indem es im Nominativ

aller Geschlechter und im Accusativ des Neutrums die Geschlechtszeichen annimmt, es mag ein Substantiv folgen oder nicht; z. B. mein einer (Sohn), meine eine (Tochter), mein eines (Pferd); Gen. meines einen Sohnes, meiner einen Tochter, meines einen Pferdes. Nach einem abhängigen Genitiv behält *ein* dagegen die starke Adjektiv-Biegung auch in den andern Fällen z. B. mit dessen einem Ende; er ging nur zu des Königs einem Sohn, dem jüngern; des Königs einer Sohn; dessen eines Ende."

CARL OSTHAUS.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY.